

Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended; *Provided*, That any contract or agreement entered into pursuant to this subchapter shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts. Authorizations of appropriations for fiscal years after fiscal year 1979 shall be contained in the annual authorization for the Department of Energy, except for those funds authorized for fiscal years 1980 and 1981 contained in part C of subchapter III of chapter 91 of this title.

(Pub. L. 95-590, § 15, Nov. 4, 1978, 92 Stat. 2522.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Part C (§8271 et seq.) of subchapter III of chapter 91 of this title, referred to in text, was in the original “part 4 of title V of H.R. 5037, 95th Congress, if enacted by the 95th Congress”. H.R. 5037 was enacted as Pub. L. 95-619, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3206, and is classified principally to chapter 91 (§8201 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 8201 of this title and Tables.

CHAPTER 72—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

Sec.	
5601.	Findings.
5602.	Purposes.
5603.	Definitions.

SUBCHAPTER II—PROGRAMS AND OFFICES

PART A—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OFFICE

5611.	Establishment.
5612.	Personnel.
5613.	Voluntary and uncompensated services.
5614.	Concentration of Federal efforts.
5615.	Joint funding; non-Federal share requirements.
5616.	Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
5617.	Annual report.
5618, 5619.	Repealed.

PART B—FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

5631.	Authority to make grants and contracts.
5632.	Allocation of funds.
5633.	State plans.
5634 to 5639.	Repealed.

PART C—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

5651.	Authority to make grants.
5652.	Allocation.
5653.	Eligibility of States.
5654.	Grants for local projects.
5655.	Eligibility of entities.
5656.	Grants to Indian tribes.

PART D—RESEARCH; EVALUATION; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; TRAINING

5661.	Research and evaluation; statistical analyses; information dissemination.
5662.	Training and technical assistance.

PART E—DEVELOPING, TESTING, AND DEMONSTRATING PROMISING NEW INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

5665.	Grants and projects.
5666.	Grants for technical assistance.
5667.	Eligibility.

Sec.	
5668.	Reports.

PART F—GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5671.	Authorization of appropriations.
5672.	Administrative authority.
5673.	Withholding.
5674.	Use of funds.
5675.	Payments.
5676.	Confidentiality of program records.
5677.	Limitations on use of funds.
5678.	Rules of construction.
5679.	Leasing surplus Federal property.
5680.	Issuance of rules.
5681.	Content of materials.

SUBCHAPTER III—RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH

5701.	Findings.
5702.	Promulgation of rules.

PART A—BASIC CENTER GRANT PROGRAM

5711.	Authority to make grants.
5712.	Eligibility; plan requirements.
5712a to 5712d.	Repealed.
5713.	Approval of applications.
5714.	Grants to private entities; staffing.

PART B—TRANSITIONAL LIVING GRANT PROGRAM

5714-1.	Authority for program.
5714-2.	Eligibility.

PART C—NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

5714-11.	Authority to make grants.
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PART D—COORDINATING, TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

5714-21.	Coordination.
5714-22.	Grants for technical assistance and training.
5714-23.	Authority to make grants for research, evaluation, demonstration, and service projects.
5714-24.	Demonstration projects to provide services to youth in rural areas.
5714-25.	Periodic estimate of incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness.

PART E—SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

5714-41.	Authority to make grants.
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PART F—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5714a.	Assistance to potential grantees.
5714b.	Lease of surplus Federal facilities for use as runaway and homeless youth centers or as transitional living youth shelter facilities.
5715.	Reports.
5716.	Federal and non-Federal share; methods of payment.
5731.	Restrictions on disclosure and transfer.
5731a.	Consolidated review of applications.
5732.	Evaluation and information.
5732-1.	Performance standards.
5732a.	Definitions.
5733.	Repealed.
5741.	Repealed.
5751.	Authorization of appropriations.
5752.	Restriction on use of funds.

SUBCHAPTER IV—MISSING CHILDREN

5771.	Findings.
5772.	Definitions.
5773.	Duties and functions of the Administrator.
5774.	Repealed.
5775.	Grants.
5776.	Criteria for grants.
5776a.	Repealed.
5777.	Authorization of appropriations.
5778.	Repealed.
5779.	Reporting requirement.

- Sec.
 5780. State requirements.
 5780a. Authority of Inspectors General.

SUBCHAPTER V—INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL
 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

5781. Definition.
 5782. Duties and functions of the Administrator.
 5783. Grants for delinquency prevention programs.
 5784. Authorization of appropriations.

SUBCHAPTER VI—PUBLIC OUTREACH

PART A—AMBER ALERT

5791. National coordination of AMBER Alert communications network.
 5791a. Minimum standards for issuance and dissemination of alerts through AMBER Alert communications network.
 5791b. Grant program for notification and communications systems along highways for recovery of abducted children.
 5791c. Grant program for support of AMBER Alert communications plans.
 5791d. Limitation on liability.

PART B—MISSING CHILDREN PROCEDURES IN PUBLIC
 BUILDINGS

5792. Definitions.
 5792a. Procedures in public buildings regarding a missing or lost child.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

§ 5601. Findings

(a) The Congress finds the following:

(1) Although the juvenile violent crime arrest rate in 1999 was the lowest in the decade, there remains a consensus that the number of crimes and the rate of offending by juveniles nationwide is still too high.

(2) According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, allowing 1 youth to leave school for a life of crime and of drug abuse costs society \$1,700,000 to \$2,300,000 annually.

(3) One in every 6 individuals (16.2 percent) arrested for committing violent crime in 1999 was less than 18 years of age. In 1999, juveniles accounted for 9 percent of murder arrests, 17 percent of forcible rape arrests, 25 percent of robbery arrest, 14 percent of aggravated assault arrests, and 24 percent of weapons arrests.

(4) More than ½ of juvenile murder victims are killed with firearms. Of the nearly 1,800 murder victims less than 18 years of age, 17 percent of the victims less than 13 years of age were murdered with a firearm, and 81 percent of the victims 13 years of age or older were killed with a firearm.

(5) Juveniles accounted for 13 percent of all drug abuse violation arrests in 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations rose 132 percent.

(6) Over the last 3 decades, youth gang problems have increased nationwide. In the 1970's, 19 States reported youth gang problems. By the late 1990's, all 50 States and the District of Columbia reported gang problems. For the same period, the number of cities reporting youth gang problems grew 843 percent, and the number of counties reporting gang problems increased more than 1,000 percent.

(7) According to a national crime survey of individuals 12 years of age or older during 1999, those 12 to 19 years old are victims of violent crime at higher rates than individuals in all other age groups. Only 30.8 percent of these violent victimizations were reported by youth to police in 1999.

(8) One-fifth of juveniles 16 years of age who had been arrested were first arrested before attaining 12 years of age. Juveniles who are known to the juvenile justice system before attaining 13 years of age are responsible for a disproportionate share of serious crimes and violence.

(9) The increase in the arrest rates for girls and young juvenile offenders has changed the composition of violent offenders entering the juvenile justice system.

(10) These problems should be addressed through a 2-track common sense approach that addresses the needs of individual juveniles and society at large by promoting—

(A) quality prevention programs that—

(i) work with juveniles, their families, local public agencies, and community-based organizations, and take into consideration such factors as whether or not juveniles have been the victims of family violence (including child abuse and neglect); and

(ii) are designed to reduce risks and develop competencies in at-risk juveniles that will prevent, and reduce the rate of, violent delinquent behavior; and

(B) programs that assist in holding juveniles accountable for their actions and in developing the competencies necessary to become responsible and productive members of their communities, including a system of graduated sanctions to respond to each delinquent act, requiring juveniles to make restitution, or perform community service, for the damage caused by their delinquent acts, and methods for increasing victim satisfaction with respect to the penalties imposed on juveniles for their acts.

(11) Coordinated juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects that meet the needs of juveniles through the collaboration of the many local service systems juveniles encounter can help prevent juveniles from becoming delinquent and help delinquent youth return to a productive life.

(b) Congress must act now to reform this program by focusing on juvenile delinquency prevention programs, as well as programs that hold juveniles accountable for their acts and which provide opportunities for competency development. Without true reform, the juvenile justice system will not be able to overcome the challenges it will face in the coming years when the number of juveniles is expected to increase by 18 percent between 2000 and 2030.

(Pub. L. 93-415, title I, § 101, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1109; Pub. L. 96-509, § 3, Dec. 8, 1980, 94 Stat. 2750; Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 611, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2107; Pub. L. 102-586, § 1(a), Nov. 4, 1992, 106 Stat. 4982; Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title II, § 12202, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1869.)